THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The dramatic promises for this week are Five new entertainments will be placed on the stages of as many Broadway theatres. Mme. Réjane will buing out a French comedy, William H. Crane at American comedy, Charles Frohman an English farce, Camille d'Arville a comic opera, and Augustin Daly a work of Shakespeare unacted for

nearly half a century.
The American debut of Mme. Rejane will not occur until Wednesday, but the four other disclosures will be made simultaneously to-morrow. The French actress has been before the Paris public for twenty years, but only faint echoes of her fame reached this country before the success of "Madame Sans Gone," Sardon and Moreau are said to have written the rôle of the low-mannered and high-minded counters with her in view as the interpreter. She made a triumph with it at the Vaudeville, and again in London, That she will be equally well rewarded at Abbey's is hardly doubtful. New York's earlier acquaintance with the play in English. and the current revival of interest in Napoleonic subjects have prepared the way for More Rd dane to engross us with the piece in its original The whole outfit of company and language. scenery is imported.

The comedy which William H. Crane is to present at the Fifth Avenue is "His Wife's Father." The author, Martha Morton, submitted it to Mr. Crane only six weeks ago, and he was so well pleased with it that he put it at once into rehearsal. A trial performance in Washington. and one repetition each in New Orleans and Louisville, seem to have confirmed his judg-ment, and he cut short his Western tour to bring the piece to New York this season. The char acter assumed by Mr. Crane is that of a fond father who undertakes to look after the happiness of his daughter as assidnously after her marriage as he has done before. That makes of him a father-in-law with the traditional attributes of a mother-in-law. Homely sentiment and merry humor are understood to render the role

utes of a mother-in-law. Homely sentiment and merry humor are understood to render the rôle suitable to the purposes of the comedian. His cast names Anne O Neill, Orrin Johnson, Ffolliott Paget, kate Denin Wilson, George F. Betwere, Percy Brooke, Joseph Wheelock, and other members of his large company.

The farce with which Charles Probana will start his season at How'te is "The Foundling," by William Lestocq, who wrote "Jane," and E. M. Robson. There is ceason to conjecture that it is of Freech origin. It justs a young man through laughable experiences in his search of his unknown mother, whom he must find before his prospective mother-in-law will permit him to marry late her family. The quest takes him and a freent into various escapades and predicaments, which are inderstood to be racy sind extravagant. The function is in the play should be made to reach the audience by such farciach experts as E. M. Hothand, Joseph Humphreys, Kenneth Lee, and S. Miller Kent, while the femining continuent, besides Margaret Craves, Georgia Busby, Beien Tracey, and Maggie Hosioway, includes Cissy Fitzgerald, who densed with her feet and eyes in "A Galety Gri." This celebrated entrancer has the role of a cancert hall beauty to enact, besides dancing. The bill contains "Lethe," a short sentimental comety by A. E. Lancaster, and in this piece Annie Russell has the part of a gentle girl heartbroken by a mistake in a love affair. Thus the entertailment at Hoyt's promises the attraction of diversity, with Miss Russell'stears on extremity and Miss Classy's tows at the other.

The camic opera to be performed by Camille d'Arville and others at the Hijon. "Madeleine; or. The Magic Kiss," has words by Stankian Stange and musle by Julian Edwards. The Missing mentioned in the title is a village telle, and the "magic kiss," is one which, if received by a certain baron on his hundredth birthday from a maden who has never kissed a man before, will take a quarter of a rentury off his age. Madelene promises to defer all her listing will the fat

man before, will take a quarter of a century his age. Maddiene promises to defer all man before, will take a quarter of a century off his age. Matherae promises to defer all her kissing until the fateful birthday of the old man, and keeps her promises which implies marriage to him -notwithstatiding that she has a more sultable woner. The first hiss rejuvenates the centengrian, a second sets him back to fifty, a third to twenty-five, and a rash, and ardent fourth would send him backward out of life, only that he bethinks himself of the consequences in time to retrain. As he is now a guences in time to retrain. dent fourth would send him backward ont of life, only that he bethinks bimself of the conse-quences in time to retrain. As he is now a roung gallant whom his bride loves fondly, the abstinence is difficult, and the libretto makes fun out of it by methods that are essentially French in manner. The piece has had a term of use in Boston and elsewhere, and the players have doubtless worked themselves into facility with the material. Itselfes Miss Fravelle, they include the acceptance.

sing doubtiess worked themselves into facility with the material. Hesions Miss D'Arville they with the material they will be a sides the chorus. A K. Murray, and others, be sides the chorus. The revival of "TwoGentlemen of Verona" at Daly's, after that comedy has been unacted during torty-ning years, will be of keen interest in Shakespeara students and theatrical commodiscips, whether or not it shall make entered to the carry and least esteemed of Shakespeare's plays. Some experies ascithe portions of it to ciber pens than his. In it are easily discernible prototypes of characters more strongly presented in his later works. Never regarded highliss all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist all iterature for readers, it was foun the highlist and many and hones, Nolan and McShane, Dave Genaro, and Jones, Nolan and McShane, Dave Genaro, and Jones, Nolan and McShane, Dave Genaro, and Jones Nolan and McShane and Porter contributors are material to be and the distinct of the carry the material states, as this is the manager's regular Shakespearean reproduction for 1805, and his annual melectakings of that serior of the manager's regular Shakespearean reproduction for 1805, and his annual melectakings of that serior have been marginally ornamental melectary or dramatic tastes, As this is the manager's regular Shakespearean reproduction for 1805, and his annual melectakings of that serior have been revealed by the melectary will be an all the former will be single by the Mo

The Jones drama at the Empire, "The Masqueraders," will have to give place to "John-a'. Dreams" before the end of Lent, and by that time will nearly have reached a 150th repeti-tion. The acting of Mr. Miller, Mr. Faversham, and Miss Allen does not flag, the dresses of the women at the reception are kept extremely modish, and the eard cutting for a wife is as thrilling as ever. Mr. Furst's organ concerts are

In two weeks the vivid illustrations of crime and its punishment, as given in "The Fatal Card," will disappear from Palmer's. It is an intensely literal and realistic drams, starting with a typiching and ending with a destructive explosion, but fine acting has forced it into the respect of Broadway audiences and held it there very firmly. Futurities at Palmer's are

there very firmly. Futurities at Paimer's are Lillo Inagity. "The Director." and perhaps the dramativation of "Trilly.

The turbulence of "Humanity" will be quelled on Saturday night at the Fourteenth Street, after which that British military melodrama, with its broadsword combat and its bomb will be sent on a tour. Manager Brindy confesses that the cuisode of the explosion is a science that the cuisode of the explosion is a science item." The Fatal Card," but he makes the defence that similar things were done in plays long ago. He caes that he and doseph tribmer wrots it into Suiton Vane's piece for the American production.

oduction. The court and domestic life of Nanoleon Bona-rie will remain on view in "Medame Sans The court and domestic life of Sanoleon Hona-parie will remain on view in "Madame Sans-liftie" at the Breadway about a month longer. The illustrations are good art and agreeable entertoinment. The new translation of the consely by Charles II. Metaser, in use since Thursday, is a positive improvement upon the former English version. It particularly helps the passages in which hardneys Kolder portrays the unfertered characteristics of the washer-woman turned constant.

Woman turned countries.
That hodge-podge of popular entertainment.
"Little Christopher," seems sure to last the "Little Christopher," seems sure to last the season out at the larden. The introduction of Besse Bonelill as the cabin boy who unwillingly buts on skitte, and is borbeilly measy in them, is a distinct rain. The part was sing better by Mes isonethin's predecessor, but not acted at all. No change has been made in he speciative. A sourcear night will be reached by "Rob Poy" at the Herard Square on Wednesday uext. The lowth performance will then be given. by "at the Heraid Square on Wednesday next, by footh performance will then be given, to call a continued three weeks longer. Two condect hors from the military school at annien were recent auditors. "Rub Bay" will aven the comic opera field to itself until Lillian inseel's return to Abby's, and it is good sough, at least in its music not to be begrudged its monopoly.

in addition to its possession of the usual qual-In addition to its possession of the usual qualities of ant frish drams of landicritism and leasantry, "Rory of the Hill," as presented at the Academy of Music is as spacetonicy pictural that it catches the exe of the multitude. That is true especially of the big extitud scene, which is into people and horses, and ends with a time section of a snew storm. One of the grantingly limited designs introduced is an uncommong him de and intrinste sig danced by William Meteorists, a noted expert.

expert, now filling the large mich. a noted experi

Denman Thompson's acting never varies an lota in the effectual naturalness of its method. This week and another remain to "The Major" at Harrigan's, which house will then be closed and regalized. Perhaps its mame will be changed, too, and one chosen that will not remaind andlences of Mr. Harrigan company will subsences, when travelling companies are tenants. The tour of the Harrigan company will first comprise New England, and afterward, so Manager Hanley says, it may be extended clear around the world.

To-morrow night at the Standard "Too Much Johnson" will have a hundredth performance, and mementos designed by William Gillette will be distributed. Mf. Gillette says in has also written into the farce some new lokes on the mother-in-law subject. The success of this piece is what the advertising ager is are prome to call "phenomenal." Manager Hill said yesterday that no other play would be given at the Standard this season. Denman Thompson's acting never varies an loin in the effectual naturalness of its method.

The theatres that are "week stands" for the travelling companies again include the American, to which Peter F. Dailey, May Irwin, and others familiar in the cast of "The Country Sport" return with that vandeville faces John J. McNally, They go pretty much as they please in the performance, but their guit is lively and amusing. It is said that new touches

will be given to the fun.

John Brew gore to the Brooklyn Columbia.

Mand Adams is still with him to play the gentle. sweetheart of his member of Paritament in The Bauble Shop." That English comedy will be given all the week in the manner which made it ultra-fashionable at the Empire in this

An accomplished actress, Marie Walnwright, will be at the Grand Opera House with Lancas-ter and Magnus splay, "Daughters of Eve," the morits of which were observed a while ago another theatre. Miss Wainwright portrays the different characteristics of two sisters, whose experiences are those of a woman who is right conduct and one who is wrong. The leading tor is Nathaniel Hartwig. "Camilie" will given at the Wednesday mathree. The Tracadero x audeville company is the cek's visitor at the Harlem Opera House. En-

The Transactor vandeville company is the week's visitor at the Harlem Opera House. Engene Sandow, the mas of massive minetee, is a central figure in this variety show, repeating the feats of strength which were seen with wonder at Koster & Bind's last senson. Other acrobats are in the party, and so are singers, dancers, and other specialists, sufficient in number and abililities to give a good entertainment.

Farce replies with vandeville is offered at the People's in "Bush Chy," in which the booming of a border town is travested and satirized in a manner not too subtle for the comprehension of Bowery audiences. However, Adelaide Ramball is to introduce a burleson of Pring, and it will be curious to see whether the People's people will appreciate that. The comedians are let loose in the performance to be just as funny as they can.

American melodrama gets a week at the Harlem Columbus, where the manifold sensations innearted by "On the Mississippi" can hardly fall to be deep and pleasurable, because the audiences at that thestre are famously responsive to scenes of thrilling realism or broad humor. The company contains scritceahe actors, the scenery is very putorial, and the play has gone past the experimental period.

People who go to Niblo's will be transported to Iceland by the scenes of The Land of the Midnight Sun. "This drama makes use of fiell Caine's story of two Icelandic brother, who, unknown to each other, cross paths in adventures of love and war. It contains, by way of realism, an explosion in a sulphur mine, and this has hitherto proved potent as a rouser of interest.

The Casino is the latest recruit to the vandeville theatres, and from it comes the assurance that to-morrow night's entertainment will have the services of Giddon and Lynnes, and of Constanz and Ida, who are to arrive from abroad. "Trial by Jury" is continued, and so is the ballet, "Sports d'Hiver." Various specialists will contribute their twenty-minute mites.

The Tschernhoff trained dogs are to give the specialty at the Union Square that visitors will wait for. The variety shows employ so many troupes of canine tricketers, generally of subdued and unhealthy appearance, that little that ! is new is expected from such performances, but this particular lot of dogs is away ahead of the ordinary sort. David Warfield is in his second week here, but his companions are newly employed. Headed by James Thornton, they include Zenora and Foden, the Ammons-Clerise trio, Gienroy and Hogan, J. C. Medway, James Britton, A. J. Martyne, May Wentworth, Kal-kasa, Nette Fields, Mile. Carrie, and the Prim-

Daniels, the Gregory Brothers. John Patton, Kherns and Cole, Mons. Durrell, and Kaye and Henry.

Doril's Rijou employs these specialists in its ten-hour variety bill: Movus and La Mar, Louise De Lima, Mile. Olive, Binney and Chapman, Isli and Holl, Royle and Graham, the Ventinis, the Clemence brothers, John Griffiths, Alice Sablan, Albert Mahar, and May Lawrence.

The feature of Miner's Howery's programme that wins the most favor is the perfor nance of "The Royal Imperial Japanese Stars." They appear as one item of a bill that consists of burlesque and specialties in about equal paris.

Fourteen members of the best native society of the South Sea Islands are to make the acquaintance of New Yorkers at Huber's Museum to-morrow. An opportunity will be had to converse with as well as see these newcomers, and for oncethe small boys will be pushed back from the front row to give a chance to the who understand the Fill tongue. Lecicons of the dialect will be distributed to the audience by the vender of Femonale drops as soon as the books strive from the binder. Uther eddities are Mile. Morello's trained spaniels, the Smith twin sisters, Evelyn, Prof. Charles, Kenyon, and Wilson. Variety programmos are offered in the theatre. theatre.

FRIGHTENED THE HOODIUMS. A Snowballing Gung in a Crass Street Befented by hirategy.

"That was rather a neat way a friend of mine got the better of a hoodlum gang of snowhallers one day recently," said Hornby at the club, There were about lifty boys of various sizes and ages, most of them above ten years, and they told taken complete possession of a block on one of the cross streets up town. Every man who came into that street was snowhalled out of it and the drivers and their houses were mercileasly peited. Whenever a policeman would me in sight lookouts would notify the gang and they would move to another block and the reign of terror would begin there. If a man decided to chase one part of the gang the others

cided to chase one part of the gang the others would move up close behind him and make the attack so territo that in nine cases out of ten is would be gled to flee for his safety.

"This friend of mine happened along when such a bombardinest was going on, and he saw a man with with ragge excaps with nat gone and clotices bespattered from head to foot. Now it was necessary for my friend to so into that street to serve a legal upper. He saw the householders crowing to their windows and enjoying the sport almost as much as the boys, and he have that when his turn came ned only mus he rus the reauntiet of a terrific fire, but he must be subtracted to the ridicule and laughter of the run the gauntet of a terrific fire, but he must be subjected to the radicale and laughter of the spectatore. He shut his lips tight and went in the had been particular to notice a heap of pretty clean snow about one hundred feet from where the attack would begin. His hat was soon knocked off and the snowtable were pounding him on the bare head and on his clothes. He made for that heap of clean snow as sleadily as is could, and just as he reached it and just as a ball struck bim on the head near one of his ears he threw up his hands and fell into that snow as if he had been knocked incomenous.

"He had planned this from the garn. There were cross from the speciators, and shouts that the man had been kinded in the two the twisting of an eye not one was to be seen, it was an

iandscape in the first act is admirably drawn of those street Arabs flet, and in the twinch and is interest and is shown with nil the effects of an eye not one wast to be seen. It was that can be wrought by means of saliful little easy matter for my friend to pull himself to mination, ranging from sunshine to lightning. gether sgain, and then he went on uninolesied

POPMS WORTH READING.

Words of the New Light, from Walf Whitman's Writings. I say no man has ever yet been half devout enough, one has ever yet adored or worshipped half enough None has begunfto think how divine he himself is, and how certain the future is.

say that the real and permanent grandeur of these States must be their religion, Otherwise there is no real and permanent grandeur; for character nor life worthy the name without re

Nor land nor man nor woman without religion.) Dazzling and tremendous how quick the sunrise would all me, If I could not now and always send sunrise out of me.

I carry the plenum of proof and everything else in my With the hush of my lips I wholly confound the

Writingand talk do not prove me.

I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journeywork of the stars, And a mouse is miracle enough to etacger sextillions

I taink I could turn and live with animals, they are so placed and self-contained.

I stand and look at them long and long. They do not sweat and whine about their condition. They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their They do not make me sick discussing their duty to

Not one is dissatisfied, not one is depented with the mania of owning things.
Not one kneeds to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago,

Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole Whoever walks a furloug without sympathy walks to his own funeral drest in his shroud, I or you pocketless of a dime may purchase the pick

To glance with an eye or show a bean in its pod confounds the learning of all times.

There is no trade or employment but the young man following it may become a kero.

And I say to mankind, He not curious about God. I who am curious about each am not curious about God, No array of terms can say how much I am at peace

I hear and beliefd find in every object, yet understand tied not in the least.

Nor do I understant who there can be more wonder ful then revast.

Why should I wish to see God better than this day? see something of God each hour of the twenty-four, and each more at then.

in the faces of men and women I see God, and in my own face in the glass, I find letters from God dropt in the street, and every

one is should by God's name, And I leave them where they are, for I know that wheresoe'er I go.

Others will punctually come for ever and ever. Society.

From Harper's Magazine. I booked and saw a spientid pageantry
Of beautifur women and of borely men.
Taking their preasure in a flavory plain,
Where poppies and her red amenone.
And many another leaf of cramolog.
Filickered about their feet, and cave their stain
To be leaf ign or sutin, and the grain
Of silken garments floating far and free.
As in the dame they were themselves, or strayed.
By two together, or rightly sudied and bowed,
Or curtayed to each other, or case played
At games of herth and partine, morfaid.
In their deligationed all so high and proud.
They seemed was a first the conditions of the c In their deligat; and all so high and proud. They seemed scarce of the earth whereon they tro

Hooked again and saw that flowery space
Silering, as if alive, behaviat the tread
That rested now upon an old man's local,
And now upon a tany's grain face.
Or mother's bosom, or the rounded grace
of a cirl's threat; and what and seemed the red
of flowers was blood, in goats and gisnes shed
From hearts that broke under that frile pace.
And now and then from out the dreadful floor
An arm or brow was lifted from the rest,
as if to strike in madness, or implore
For metry, and anjon some suffering breast
leaved from the bans and sank and as before
The revellers above them throught and pressed.

From Bellads in From Mayrone, Mayrone' the wind among the reeds It valls and cries, and will not let ue be: And all listery is of origitant deeds. When then were divised of all the Davine side. O Shee that have forgotten how to love, And Shee that have forgotten how to hate, Askep finalth qui ken bounts that no winds mor Come back to usere yet it be too tate. Pipe to us once again lest we forget What pipers means, till all the silver spears be well with guisty music such as met Carolan once, amid the distributes. Dance in your rings again; the yellow weeds you used to rine so far, mount as of old; Play hide and seek with winds among the reeds, And pay your scores again with farry gold.

NORA HOPPER A Connaught Lament.

From Bollaids in Prose.

My heart in my bosom lat lack as a sloc! I heed not carkoo nor ween, mer swallow; Like a dying led in the sky's blue hellow. The heart in my breast is that beats so low. Because of the words your lips have spoken, to dear black herd that I must not follow. My heart is a grave that is stripped and hollow, As lee on the water my heart is broken.

O lips forgetful and bindness fields.
The swallow goes scuth with yout I go west.
Where fields are so pry said swittes at rest.
I smalle poppy and you the slikle.
By heart is knear within my breast.

How Grandma Danced. From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

Grandma told me all about it. Told me so I couble't doubt it. How she danced, my grandma danced.

Now she held her pretty head. How her dainty skirt she spread, builling little rese! How she turned her little toes, Long ago. Granding's hair was bright and sunny. Long ago,

Bless bur! why, she wears a cap. Grandom does, and takes a map keery single day; and yet Grandom tanged the minues Long ago.

Now alse alse there rocking, rocking Always knifting grandpa's stocking; (Every ager was taught to knif Long ago.) Yet her flame is so neat I can all out see her new brothing to her partner's how, lasting age.

Grandon ones our modern lumping. Ligitime riching, whiring bump ng. Would have shoused the gentle fo.s. Long apo.

No, they moved with stately grace. very tiding in proper place.

diding slowly forward, then
newly curt-ying back again,
Long ago.

The Sheepfold and Its Master, fie massa of de sicepfol" but guard de sheepfol bin. Look cut in de gloomerla' meadows Wase de long ablit ra'n kegin-

So be call to 60 kirclin' shepa'd, is my sleep, is dey all come in ! Oh, den says de hiretin' shepa'd Des's some, dry's black and thin, And some, dey's po' of we lda's. But de res' dey's all brung in.

But do res' dey's all brung in.

Den de massa ob de sheepfol! Cors down in de gloomerin' meadows, What de ions night rain begin— So lie le' down de ha's sie de abeepfol', Caltur' sot', Come III, Come III, Callin' soft, Come tu, Come fu!

Den up tro de gloomerin' mantows I'ro de coi' night rain and win'. And up the de glosmerin' rain paf Wha'r de alect fa' ple'ein' thin, he po' los' simep of de sheepfol' Dey all comes galderin'in. be por less absentantes.

Des all contes gadderin in.

Banas McLuan Gunns.

One Meeting.

One tranquil Sabbath afternoon in spring I neard the languages, dreamy, soft church bell. But listed not, for then it lacked the spell to rouse my sout to miso back its ring. No mighty hymn of joy knew I to sing. My lipe no praiseful peran know to tell; As faith was shad within me, and its knell Had even perished on the zephyr's wing. On, Providence! How wondrons are thy ways! That indicate eve I not one whom I knew When I had faith and love, long tong ago: And as her radiant beauty filled my gate. Sweet memories o'er my soul began to flow And faith and love bloomed forth to life answ

OUESTIONS BY SUN READERS.

We answer out of turn a batch of questions about the income tax, because if they waited their turn the answers would be too late to help the inquirers.

How can the Cellector of Internal Revenue enforce the collection of the income tax when due (return thaving been properly made)?

Q. W.P. Sections 3,173, 3,179, 3,186-3,188 of the Bevised

Statutes of the United States empower the Collector to summon persons before him who refuse to make returns, impose a penalty on those who refuse to obey the summons, make the tax a first lien on all property of anch persons, and provide for the distraint of such

property by the Collector.

Please inform me as to the feature of the Income tax law respecting partnership. The case I have in mini is where one member has received as his charge of the profile at our 18%,000 and the other about \$1,700, their joint profits amounting to comething over \$4,200. Are they as a firm liable under the law. M. B.

They are not because their firm is not a corporation. If it was incorporated the tax would have to be paid before the profits were divided. As it is, the members nay no tax.

members pay no tax.

Should dividends received from stock companies of England, upon which, as I sinder-stand, an income tax is seried over there, be included in busing up the list here for our fluoring tax? Yes; because the fax will not be paid on such divi-

Yes, because the tax will not be paid on since days dends in "accordance with this act."

A man died in 1803, leaving by will all his property to his widow, his second wife; she died also in 1803, and willed back to the children by his into affect a portion of the estate, constaining of tank stock, &c. According to the laws of New Jersey, these calibran had to pay to the State as litheritance tax of new per cent. To, yer also required to remier a tax certain for city in which they live, and are sayed thereon two per cent. These chaires also received a inferiorative from their father, and the total amount received flutters in proresent calls several thousand dollars above the exemption by law. Having arresty paid one tax of five per cent, and another of two percent, the collector now informs them they are still fluible to all income tax of two per cent, on the amount received test the four thousand dollars and the amount received test the four thousand dollars and the amount received the still allow to all income tax of two per cent, on the amount received the still allow to the content of two percent, and another of two percent, the collector may inform them they are still fluible to all income tax of two per cent, on the amount received the still allow the content of the percent of the still allow to a content of the two percents and the amount received the still allow to the still allow to the content of the content of the percent of t They must pay the income tax if they got the money during 1594.

In reference to an attack on Hancock's memory b

Senator Ingalis two correspondents writer "Ingalis did attack McClellan and Hancock in the Senate. It was one of those times when ingalls goes from the incisive to the insane. His expression that other rebet, Hancock, evoked a reply from Senator Blackburne containing these words: 'White McClellan was commanding the army at Petersburg, while Hancock was weltering in his blood on Cemetery Heights at Gettysburg, the Senator from Kansas, always behind the rear of the army, was prosecuting Kansas jayhnwkers for riding hen roosta." Another correspondent says that Puck had a cartoon showing correspondent says that Puck had a cartoon at Ingalls as a hyena digging at Hancock's grave.

1. When and how did the term "Old Glorr" come to be applied to the Stars and Stripes? 2. What was the design of our first national banner? 3. What various forms followed before the adoption of its present form? 4. Who designed the present form, and what reasons prompted its adoption? AMERICUS.

1. We do not know. 2. Its union consisted of "the King's colors" (the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground), while the field showed thirteen red and white stripes, just as at present. 3. After this, the British union was re-moved and thirteen stars on a blue ground were displayed, "representing a new constellation." One star and one bar were added for every new State, until it 1817 there were twenty stars and twenty stripes. The present flar dates from 1818, when the stripes were reduced in number to thirteen, and the stars were or deroit to agree in number with the number of States. 4. Capt. C. S. Reid of New York, in 1817. The flag. increased in size by each new State, was unwieldy in appearance, and typical merely of the Union as it was at the time. It had no historical value. The present flag has such a value, as its stripes represent the original thirteen States, while its stars show the growth of the Union.

Horace somewhere advises his reader to enjoy himself, "for you will be a long time dead," Will you oblige me with the Latin original?

We do not place this as coming from Horace. He said things like it, however, "Corpe Diem, quam minime credula postero" is one of Horace's remarks. Your version is too modern in style to be Horatian; it

may come from some up-to-date translation.

Kindly inform me of the percentage of increase of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist denomina-tions for the years between 1880 and 1890, a cording to the last general census (1890). The Methodists are returned as having increased of 5 per cent. The Presbyterians numbered 938.219 in 1880 and 1,278,332 in 1890, an increase of about 7% per cent. The Baptists in 1-80 numbered 2,424,878 and in 1890 3,594,093, the increase being about 7 per cent.

Boss it require a majority of all members of both Houses of a Legislature, or a majority of all present and switne as quorum of each House being treent to ricet a United States Senator? That is the satisfied question in Oregon to day. I held that the law means what it says when it declares that it requires a "majority of all the voices in each House" to elect. C. B. I. what it says w If both Houses, voting separately, decide upon the same person by "a majority of the whole number of votes east in each ilouse," that person is declared elected when the two Houses meet the next day. But if they fall to agree, continues the law (Act of July 25, 1866), "the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose by a viva voer vote of each member present a M person for the purpose aforesaid [to represent the State as a Senator] and a person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected." Thus a majority of the majority is required.

Is it proper to speak of the Jews as still forming a Not in the usual acceptation of the word, as meaning a separate, independent organization, one of similar organizations existing in the world. But the He brow race is still spoten of as the Jewish nation, as if the two expressions were synonymous, and no one is perplexed by this use of the first phrase.

A foreigner has served five years in the United States army: do his discharge papers act as a substitute for critzenship papers, and can be vote and be called on in case of war on his discharge papers?

The discharge papers in themselves do not serve as naturalization papers, but they enable a man to get his natura lastion papers whenever he applies for them, on proving a readence in the country of one year. Therefore he cannot vote legalty on his discharge papers. Those papers give a man exemption from further service in the army except in case of invasion, when, under his discharge papers, he is liable to be called on for further service

What is the present scientific estimate and explana-tion of se-called "mind reading?" Isotines. The question of mind reading is still open. The English investigators incline to the belief that a nervous energy acts by induction across space as well as along the nerve centres, though they are not certain; while various American psychologists consider mind read-

Who and what was Nana Sahib, the leader of the Sepay Suting, and what did the English Government do with him salw, where could I get any book relating to the Buting?

The Nana Sahib was Doundoe Punt of the Brahman

caste, and the adopted son of Baji Rao, whief of the Mahrattia. When Paji died in 1851, the East India Company refused to recognize Dhundoo as his helr, and stopped the pension, which for thirty three years had been paid to Baji and his family. Daumloo tried to get the chieftainty and the pension, but failed, and then settled in his city of Bilboor, living in English style. In 1857, when the mutiny broke out he was oatensibly friendly to the English, and provided a guard for Cawapare; but when the revolt reached that town be put himself at the head of it, and caused the massacre of men, women, sail children, on June 27 and July 15, 1857. He was defeated by flavelock, July 17: by Neill, Aug. 15, and by Campbell, Dec. 6: in June, 1858, he was chosen chief or peakwa of the Mahrattas; and, thereafter he carried on a border warfare along the frontiers of Nepaul and Central India. He disappeared in 1859. One story makes him die by treachery in Nepaul; another makes him a hermit near Cashgar. but he proved his tunwence. There are many books on the muttny: Forbes Mitcheil's "Reminiscences of the Indian Muting," is not a history, but the story of an entisted man in the Ninety third Highlanders, it is most interesting. Other books are: "Clyde and Strathuairn." by Sir O. T. Burne; J. W. Kaye, "His tory of the Sepoy War;" T. R. E. Holmes, "History of the Indian Mutiny;" "The lafe of Sir Renry Havelock," by his son; "Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India." by Major Hodson of "Hodson's Horse.

Norman Allen.-There are no leading American tragediaus at present. J. Creed.-A bill of any sort, to become a law over

the President's veto, must pass both Houses by a twothirds vote. William Steele .- For information about public lands, terms, &c., write to the Commissioner of the General

W. S. R.-There are no official records on the subject; but unofficial report says that there were more German soldiers in the Union armies than Irish.

Land Office, Washington, D. C.

served in accordance with State laws.

June Gordon.-Lucous is a village in St. John's county, province of Quebec, Canada, about forty-four miles from Montreal. No paper is published there W. C. Lockwood. The only national holiday, made so by act of Congress, is "Lator Day," the first Mon-day of September. The other legal holidays are ob-

Fred Hoer, America's solitary representative in the international pigeon shooting meeting at Monte Carlo, continues to more than hold his own, in spite of tremendous olds, and while he failed to land the Grand Prix du Casino, the blue ribbon of the shooting world, he won the Supplementary Handicap, or Prix Supplementairs, as it is eatled, on Feb. 0, from a field of fiftyfour shooters, representing the pick of Europe. In the last named event Hoey killed twentythree birds straight, the best performance of the

SHOOTING FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

tures the Supplementary Handlenp

meeting thus far, and won an objet d'art and 1,455 francs; Signor Galetti, an Italian, was second, killing twenty-two birds, and J. Roberts, an Englishman, who won the Grand Prix in 1883, was third, with a record of sixteen.

The Grand Prix du Casino, which is to the shooting world what the Derby is to horsemen or the America's Cup to yachtsmen, was commenced on Monday, Feb. 4, and, while Fred

Hoey was a favorite in the betting before the

two birds, and retired after the fourth round. The Field, in describing the contest, says: The twenty-fourth contest for the Grand Priz du Casino, which has always been so liberally endowed by the administration of Monte Carlo, commenced to-day, and, although the number of almoters (ninety-five as against ninety-three last year) was the largest on record, the quality of the pigeons was so good that, with a strong wind to help them, they were hard to kill. Consequently the competitors were rapidly narrowed down, and Signor Benvenuti was ultimately proclaimed the winner. Never since its creation has this contest excited less interest outside those who were actually engaged in it.

"The competitors included most of the crack

shots, such as Count Trauttmansdorff, Signor

Guldicini, Count Gaiolo, Baron de Dorlodot, and Mr. J. Roberts, all previous winners of the prize; M. Journu. M. Moncorgé. M. Paul Gervais and M. Drevon, the four best men in France: Count Yoss, a very good representative of Germany; Mr. Fred Hoey, who had come over with a flaming reputation from America, and several flaming reputation from America, and several English shooters of note, including Mr. Skellow, Mr. Harker. Mr. Orchardson, and Mr. Firwood. Numerically, at all events, the Italians were the strongest, as they put into the field thirty-one men, or just a third, while there were twenty-five English, twenty-two French, five Heigians, four Austro-Hungarians, three Dutch, three Germans, one American, and one Russian.

"We missed, however, Count Zichy, who won the prize last year, killing twenty birds in succession, and the Marquis du Chasteler, who was second to him with nineteen out of twenty. Last year's winning form was represented by Mr. Roberts and M. Paul Gervals, who were then third and fourth. Many others of last year's shooters, like Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, Capt. Lelimann, M. Durand-Savoyat, Signor Rande, and Capt. Shelly, who were then well up at the fibrest, also failed to enter an appearance; but the contest, at all events, was spared the presence of one or two individuals of deplorable antecedents, who had, by some oversight, been allowed to compete on previous occasions. The shooting commenced in weather, if not of the ideal Riviera type, at all events a very great improvement on that of Friday, the sun coming out just as the gun to announce the commencement of the contest was fired. There was a sharp irreace, but nothing to complain of till the sun went down, and, taken altogether, it was a better afternoon than could have been hoped for.

"With only four of the twelve rounds to be shot off, the initial stage naturally evokel limited interest, and the attendance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the scantiest, the only part of the standance was of the English shooters of note, including Mr. Skellow,

shot off, the initial stage naturally evoked limited interest, and the attendance was of the scantlest, the only part of the stands at all full lights that in which the bookmakers were staleing that in which the bookmakers were stationed. It would not serve any good purpose to
go through the shooting in detail, but it may be
noted that at the conclusion of the day seventeen of the ninety-five had killed all their birds,
namely, Messers, Harker, Harrison, Thuraby, and
Rocho (English): Messer, A. Genot, R.
Gourgaud, Poniatowski, Drevon, and Descharmays (Pench): Signori Guidleini, Sanl,
Malfettani, Pita, and Calari (Italians);
Count Voss (German), Count d'Elsioo
(Dutch), and M. de Volnich (Russian). It
would, as a rule, be safe to lay odds that the
winner of the first, if not of all the four prizes,
would be found among those who had not made
a miss in the first four rounds, but such a bet
yound, as will be seen below, have been lost this
year, as Sig. Benvenuti was among those who
missed one of his four birds. On the other
hand, many popular favorites were defeated, for
if it might be argued that those who, like Count hand, many nopular tavorites were defeated, for if it might be argued that those who, like Count Traustmansdorff, Count Galoli, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Skellow, had only missed one bird might come in again, the failure of M. de Dorlodor, Mr. Fred Hoey, and M. Journa to stop their first, two pigeons, was a serious disappointment to layers of olds.

Summary of the high scores:

[Final Pair of Canada Secretary County County and County Cou

Hart Bescharmeys M. Descharmeys M. Descharmeys ant, first of and objet 1101111111111111111111-16 M. Deschartorys (Fronch.) divided see miland third of grad of the first of grad of the first of

QUEER SNAKES IN TEXAS. Fun that the Yellow Macer and the Bloop-suake Huve Together.

SCRANTON, Feb. 20.-"There is a species of whipsnake in the Lone Star State, the male of which is jet black and the female pea green,' said a former resident of Texas, "They are long, slim reptiles, and they climb trees and rob birds' nests with remarkable celerity.

"The yellow racer of Texas is another interesting snake. When he crawls his movements are from side to side, but when he races he undulates, with his head several inches in the air, and he can get over the ground almost as fast as a jack rabbif. You will often see a yellow racer chasing a red-bellied hoopsnake. and vice versa. Sometimes you will see them racing side by side, neither seeming to try to outspeed the other, and both getting over the ground for the fun of the thing. The most amusing snake race I ever saw out there was between a hoopenake and a racer. There was a big bulge in the hoopenake's body, evidently caused by a large tood in his atomach and he wabbled so that every little while he would lose his balance and tumble sideways. The racer also had a large lump in his body, but it didn't bother him much in travelling, and he stopped and waited whenever the hoopsnake tipped over. The hoopsmake would look up and start in again, and he and the racer covered more than two moles in that way going ahead of the horse I was riding.

"While trying to not pigeons one season I saw a yellow racer crawling toward the stool pigeon.

"While trying to net pigeons one season I saw a yellow ranger crawling toward the stool pigeon. For the momont I was more concerned about a hawk that had been chriting overhead for some time, and I dain't say much attention to the snake. Attempts the mask dived at the stool pigeon and knowselt the breath out of it. Without waiting for the hawk to snake hit the stool pigeon the racer wound himself around the hawk ancek and breast. Suddenly a shought up near this stool pigeon, as if he was going to help the racer strangle the hawk angel and brought up near this stool pigeon, as if he was going to help the racer strangle the hawk a pask aroas before the hoopstake got a chance to tackle it. It hadn't ascended more than 190 freet when the racer tied its wings tight to its body, and the hawk dr poed like a wai of mud, thirty feet or so from the stool pigeon. The hoopstake had been giaring at the hawk as if he was disappointed, but the instant it landed he rolled right at it and commenced to tuning it on the head with his horn. The hawk screamed and struggled volently, and the racer tightened his right at it and commenced to think it on the heat with his horn. The haw, screamed and struggled volently, and the racer uplicated his coils around its wings and prevented it from rising. It couldn't fight with its claws, and the hoopstake continued to hammer it on the head, and the racer to synecze it, as if it had been a nut-up job between the stakes beforeland to tackle the hawk in that way. The hoopstake pounded until he had hattered its head all out of shape with his sharp horn. In a little while the hawk ceased to stir, and the racer unwound himself, and the hoopstake stopped hammering. Both reptiles gazed at the dead bird for a moment, and then the hoopstake hooked his tall into his lip, and the two went away together.

"The opossum anake of Texas feights death if you tap it on the back with a switch, and some times when you make a quick strike at it and don't touch it. The natives assert that a hadly scared opossum anake will remain quiescent until sunset, no matter how early in the day you scare it, and then it will glide off at great speed. I once frightened an opossum snake hy switching the ground near it. This make made scare it, and then it will glide off at great speed I once frightened an opossesum snake by switching the ground near it. The snake made believe it was lifeless, and I hid in a chump of busies and watched it. It couldn't possibly have seen me, and for an hour and forty minutes it remained perfectly motionies. It lacked two hours and twenty minutes of sundown, but I had concluded to stay there and see whether the snake would clear out. I lost the chance, however, for within a few minutes a pair of turkey buzzards it on the snake together. It began to squirm and for and beat the grass, but it had waited a little too long, for the buzzards pulled it is two speedily, each sailing away with a writhing half.

At another time I watched an opossum snake for hours, and was paid for it a little after sunset by seeing a monster owi pounce upon it, its it into knots and sail off with it.

Macy Falls to Land the Big Event, but Cap-The Proposal of Congress to Probibit the Transportation of Souded Goods Into It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The joint resolution which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate to limit the privileges of the Free Zone on the Mexican border, or rather for governing the transportation of merchandine in bond into that zone, must be regarded as wholly

friendly in its international bearings.

THE PREE ZONE.

The Zona Libre established by the neighboring republic is a strip 20 kilometres, or a little less than 12% miles, broad, extending along the entire boundary from the mouth of the Hio Grande up to El Paso, and thence westerly overland to the Pacific. Originally it was confined o the State of Tamaulipas, at the lower part of the Rio Grande, its creation being due to the fact that the Texas towns, and particularly Brownsville, could sell articles of ordinary use at a much lower rate than the dealers in Matamoras and the other Mexican towns on the opposite shore. Accordingly, it was provided by this system, now universal on the Mexican border, that the Mexicans could import certain start, he had the misfortune to miss his first goods free, or, rather, for one-tenth of the ordinary duties, this being enough to meet official expenses, and could store them in bond within the zone. If taken out of bond and carried across the inner line of the zone to the interior of Mexico, they must then pay duty, At first glance it might seem that the estab-

> dents of the zone as compared with that of people in the interior. It gave Texas dealers a very obvious advantage over such European merchants as were obliged to send their goods through other ports of Mexico, like Vera Cruz, since the Government of Mexico does not allow shipments in bond through its territory into the Free Zone. Naturally a majority of all goods going across the Rio Grande to the Mexican side

> Free Zons. Naturally a majority of all goods going across the Rio Grande to the Maxican side are American. If they are smuggled across the inner line, they still further compets with such European goods as have to be brought across the coesan and to pay Maxican duties in full.
>
> Indeed, many compaints have been made from the merchanits of the Mexican Guits in full. Indeed, many compaints have been made from the merchanits of the Mexican Guit ports, like Tampleo and Vera Croz, against the privileges of the Free Zone. They said they lost the trade of an important part of the country along the harbor, because the inhabitants of that strip could get their goods so much cheaper than those that came through the Guif Custom Houses. Hesdes, it was declared to be absurd that special privileges should be granted to residents in a narrow border strip of the States of Tamaulipas. Nuevo Leon, Coshuila, Chihushua, and Sonora, as compared not only with the remainder of Mexico, out with the remaining portions of those States themselves.
>
> However, in spite of these remonstrances, the Free Zone system has continued up to the present time. The reason for its original establishment was that there had been such an amount of enigration across the Rio Grande to Texas as seriously to threaten the prosperity of the border region. When the towernor of Tamaulipas first issued his electree establishing the Free Zone on his own borders the preamble declared that "the towns on our northern frontier are in a state of actual decadence," and that they needed certain advantages in trade "in order to avoid losing their nopulation, which is constantly enigrating to the neighboring country." The difficulty was not experienced in the interior, where less was known of the United States and where also the population was more scattered; but on the river border, where it was an easy matter to cross the stream, the advantages of living on the Texas side were realized.
>
> In 1891 the Mexican Congress approved the

the population was more scattered; but on the river border, where it was an easy matter to cross the stream, the advantages of living on the Texas side were realized.

In 1861 the Mexican Congress approved the Tematilipas decree, and at the demands of other border States the zone was extended, as has been said, all along the line. Such were the origin and the reason of this queer system, which has maintained itself against the protests of merchants in the other parts of Mexico and also against the obvious consideration that the Free Zone greatly reduces the possible revenue of Mexico from customs duties and makes discriminations among the people of the country. Indeed, it might never have been disturbed, except that the Free Zone became unpopular on this side of the Rio Grande. Why that should be may not at first be evident, in view of the advantages to American trade already sooken of. But the explanation is that under this system not only American but European and other goods, can be carried in bond across the Rio Grande into the Free Zons, paying only ten percent, of the regular duty. Then, in turn, they have the same chance as our own goods of being smuggled across the inner line into the interior of Mexico. The consequence is that European goods through this bond system compete with our own in the Free Zone itself. And still another complaint is made that such European goods through this bond system compete with our own in the Free Zone itself. And still another complaint is made that such European be smuggled back across the Rio Grande, and so brought into effective competition with similar goods in this country on which heavy tariff duties are laid. That is due to the extraordinary facilities for smuggling presented by the Rio Grande, not only on account of the ease with which ferrying or fording operations can be carried on.

Accordingly, seventeen years ago a Texas Congressman introduced a resolution to procure the consent of Mexico to the abolition of the Free Zone, and from time to time representativ

if it has not been pushed more vigorously the fact may be due to the advantages already in the conviction seems to save home counterbalanced by the fact that European goods brought in bond through the United States can be sold almost free of duty, to the detriment of American tradesmen on this site of the river. Instead of crossing the stream to buy in American towns, the Mexican border their awn doors. The lower prices brought to be a seriously the seriously

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIGUOR LAW. Apparently a Siight Decrease of Brunken-

ness Under the Dispensaries, COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21 .- With the close of 1804 South Carolina completed eighteen months of her novel endeavor to solve the liquor probiem. It was on July 1, Issui, that the licensed

saloons gave place to the dispensaries. The system is still in its experimental stage. In the State it is difficult to find a person who dees not view it from the partisan standpoint of a Tillmanite or anti-Tillmanite. While it may be impossible to reach a final verdict concerning the law, the police records of drunkenness yield ovidence of value.

In Columbia, the capital and second after in size of the State, with a population of 20,000, the preponderance of sentiment has been and is intensely against the dispensaries. Illicit dealers, or "blind tigers," have for the most part been looked upon with indifference by most people. At the same time the State Government, baying its seat here, has been proportionately active and vigilant to compel strict observance of the law. The monthly reports of the Chief of Police, stating the number of convictions for drunkenness, with or without accompanying disorderly conduct, have been examined for the period beginning with July 1, 1802, and lasting until Jan. 1, 1895. Perhaps the fairest comparison may be made of the last four months of 1802, 1893, and 1894. During the first of these lishment of such a privilege was greatly to the periods bars were open, and during the last two interest of Americans as well as of the realthe dispensary regulations were being aggressively entorced by the special constabulary. Here are the figures:

Decrease from 1892, 15 per cent : from 1898, 4.5 per

lt is a curious fact that during the barroom months 48.7 per cent, of the convictions were on the charge of "drunk and helpless," unaccompanied with disorder, while during the dispensary months only 19.5 per cent, were of this character. It is asked whether the effect of barroom whiskey was to knock out the drinker completely while the official "chemically pure" brands simply groused his angry passions?

The general inference to be drawn from the figures appears to be that under the dispensary system an extremely slight, yet actual and for the most part steady, decrease in drunkenness has occurred. The decrease, however, has hardly been sufficient to present a strong argument in favor of the law when its objectionable features are considered.

are considered.
Friends of the law insist that its best influence Friends of the law insist that its best influence has been with well-to-do young men, to whom saloons offered constant allurements, but it is doubtful if the contention has great merit. For many months the political animosity toward the dispensaries was so intense that few such young men would purchase or drink dispensary liquors, but with the allaying of this feeling men with money in their peckets, after buying by the half pint, pint, or quart, are subjected to lit-

the dispensaries was so intense that few such young men would purchase or drink dispensary liquors, but with the allaying of this feeling men with money in their puckets, after buying by the half pint, pint, or quart, are subjected to little inconvenience in finding a quiet pince to drink, it is asserted also that since the abolition of purchasing by the drink, country people when they come into town buy in larger quantities and drink deeper, and also that the attention of the constables being for the most part given to the towns, illicit selling in the rural districts is more frequent.

In three or four of the larger towns the Dispensary law has the support of all classes, and in these it may be said that a slightly better record can be shown. In Columbia, as in nearly all the towns, the putting down of "blind tigers" has been left almost entirely to the special constables, the municipal police lending little assistance. At the session of the General Assembly that was adjourned a month ago, a law was passed constituting the Governor and two other State officers a Board empowered to appoint Police Commissioners and to assume entire control of the policing of any town in which they believed that the Dispensary law was not rigidly enforced. The fear of losing the privilege of self-government has stimulated the towns to take more active steps against the "blind tigers," and the Government has stimulated the towns to take more active steps against the "blind tigers," and the Government has stimulated the towns to take more active steps against the "blind tigers," and the Government has stimulated the towns to take more active steps against the "blind tigers," and the Government has stimulated the towns to take more active steps against the state in the beginning of the year that many ex-bar-sender the state in the hope of a dispensary collapse have left.

ATHLETICS IN THE SMALLER SCHOOLS

Fully as Active as Their Larger Rivals, Though Not so Successful. Athletics at Drisler school bave been more

active ever since the school joined the interscho-lastic A. A. The Drisler boys are no match for the boys from such schools as Cutler, Berkeley, Barnard, and Harvard, but they are all right in schools of the second class like Morse, Halsey, Harlem Collegiate Institute, and Dwight. These latter schools have not so many boys to choose from as the schools first mentioned, and this. with the lack of space for gymnastic and athletic exercises, makes it impossible for them to compete with the more prominent institutions. The Drislerites can turn out very fair lightweight baseball and football teams, several

It is worth noting that six flyoun's reported from the control that is an invitation of the passage of this recolution, and this can castly be unstates would destroy in great part the former privileges of the Free Zone to which many of the Machary period objects, but the titury of the people of its borders which would come from abolishing the zone. Resides, since so much of the river between Laredo and Matamoras, the change proposed would be much less marked the something in the nature of a compromise.

IT MAY SUIT HORDKEX.

Discoverice by a Young Man Who Received "Tree-ived Six and invitation the other day," "Encided Systes has called down a good deal of cenare upon his head by his appointments the something in the nature of a compromise."

IT MAY SUIT HORDKEX.

Discoverice by a Young Man Who Received "Tree-ived an invitation the other day," "I received an invitation the other day," "I received cards to all sorts of queer affair, from marked a young man, "which began 'Young marked a young m